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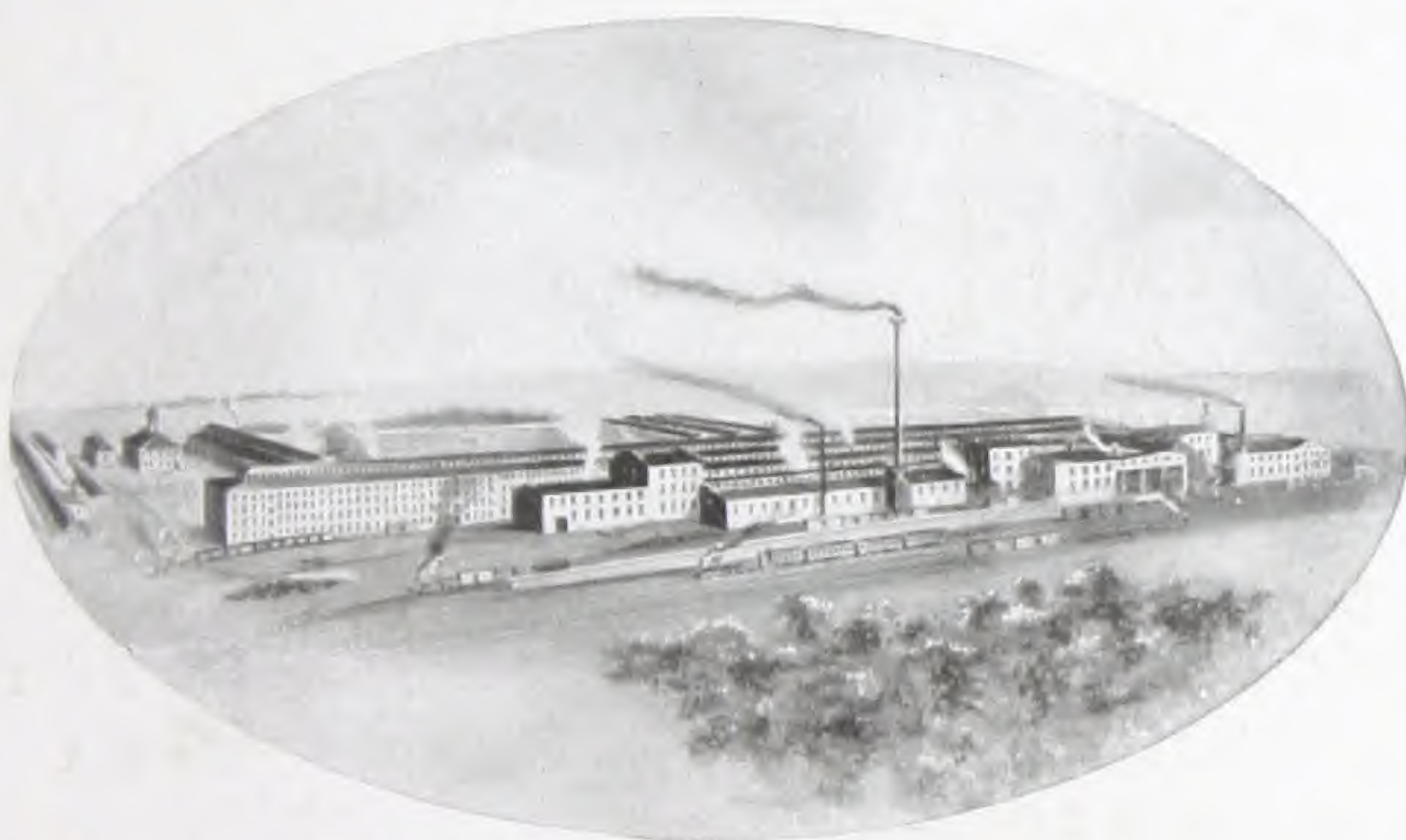
JAN 17 1918

Ambler *Call Fleming*

AMBLER ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

Made under Hatschek's reissued United States Letters Patent
No. 12,594, Jan. 15, 1907

A Corrugated Sheet Concrete for Roofing purposes, composed of
Hydraulic Cement and Asbestos Fibre



NO REPAIRS LASTS FOREVER
NEVER REQUIRES PAINT
NOT AFFECTED BY WEATHER CONDITIONS

 FIREPROOF 

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY

FACTORS

AMBLER - - PENNA.

Ambler Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing

Employed for Roofing, Siding, Awnings, etc.
For Elevators, Rolling Mills,
Train Sheds, Warehouses, etc.,
Where Fire Protection is desired



Does Not Rust. Indestructible. Never Requires Paint
3/16 in. thickness, 27 1/2 in. wide, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and
10 ft. Lengths, Corrugations 2 1/2 in. Pitch

EVERYTHING IN ASBESTOS

SUPPLIED BY

THE
Keasbey & Mattison
Company

AMBLER, PENNA.

U. S. A.

Copyright, 1913
Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing Company

Fireproof Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing

AS most of the articles used in building, which we have come to regard as standard, owe their primary existence to some definite necessity, so does Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing owe its invention to the long felt need of architects, engineers and factory superintendents for a material that would take the place of corrugated sheet iron and steel, as a *permanent* sheathing.

The corrugated sheet idea of roofing and siding factory buildings, warehouses, train sheds, etc., is a simple, economical and effective manner of treatment for either permanent or portable structures, and the instability of the corrugated sheet steel and iron, obtainable in the market at the present time, has been justly looked upon as an unfortunate drawback to what would otherwise be most effective engineering practice for the sheathing of buildings of many types.

With the advent of Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing the architect can now safely specify, and the manufacturer feel justified in adopting, what has distinctively become known as the "Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing" type of fireproof building construction, in roofing and sheathing.

The Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing offers qualifications that no discerning engineer or industrial plant owner can afford to overlook, and the class of consulting engineers and manufacturing companies who have endorsed this material by its adoption on their own and their clients' plants is the best recommendation that could be offered by anyone.

The remarkable heat insulating properties of the Asbestos-Cement-Concrete render the Corrugated Asbestos Sheathing an ideal roofing or siding for tropical and semi-tropical localities, which fact has been appreciated by the United States Government in adopting this material for many of its permanent building operations in the Canal Zone and its Insular Possessions.

**NATURE OF
MATERIAL**

The Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing, like Asbestos "Century" Shingles, is composed solely of asbestos fibre and hydraulic or Portland cement in the proportion of about 15 and 85 per cent respectively. This mixture is scientifically combined in the presence of a sufficiently large volume of water to bring the cement into a colloid state, and the product subjected to a pressure of about 650 tons to the square foot. The result is a smooth, even, corrugated sheet, $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, in even foot lengths from 4 to 10 feet inclusive, the sheets varying from $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness, in no part of the sheet running below $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, which is the advertised thickness of the material. The corrugations are eleven in number, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 1 inch deep from top surface to bottom surface of the corrugation. The Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing is comparatively light in weight, from 2.8 to 3 pounds to the square foot, is extremely hard, dense in texture, waterproof, fireproof and possessing in common with all concretes that unique virtue of becoming harder, tougher and more weather-resistant the longer it is exposed to the action of the atmosphere,—indeed it can be said to be practically "everlasting."

The Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing is simply a reinforced concrete in sheet form, the mesh of strong asbestos fibres acting as a reinforcement on which the cement is crystallized, resulting in a material that hardens and becomes more compact under the action of the atmosphere, and no matter how slow this process of hardening may be, its normal condition is one of continuous improvement, it becoming better and better with the lapse of time and exposure to the weather.

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The condition of the corrugated iron gable end and roof, illustrated above, is familiar to all superintendents and mill engineers, the corrugated iron roof and sides gradually going from bad to worse in spite of all the painting and patching that must be done at frequent intervals. In this case the engineer has obtained for his client, relief from this constant annoyance and expense by repairing and replacing with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing. Note the contrast between the foundry roof and sides in the foreground and the Asbestos Corrugated Roofing covering the main foundry roofs in the background and the runs shown on the right of the illustration.

Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing requires practically no upkeep expense, no painting, no replacing of sheets, and the clean, attractive appearance which it lends to the building is also well worthy of thoughtful consideration.

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The gaseous fumes generated by many manufacturing processes are absolutely fatal to metal roofs, and even where some of our customers have presented to us conditions that no roofing material can withstand for any great length of time, Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing has lasted many times longer than any other roof covering



Retort House, Providence Gas Co., Providence, R. I.
Roofed with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing.

which they had previously experimented with, and in this way has more than compensated for any difference in initial cost, considered both from the standpoint of value of material and delay and inconvenience incident to the constant tearing off of worn-out roofing and supplying new. Many foundries and manufacturing plants have

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been able to cut their roof repair gangs in half, or even do away with them entirely, by using Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing as the standard roofing for all their buildings.

The re-roofing of a foundry or factory building aside from its expense frequently occasions numerous delays in the manufacturing process, and very often causes entire cessation of the work. This means a loss in production that, while perhaps not always calculable, will in many

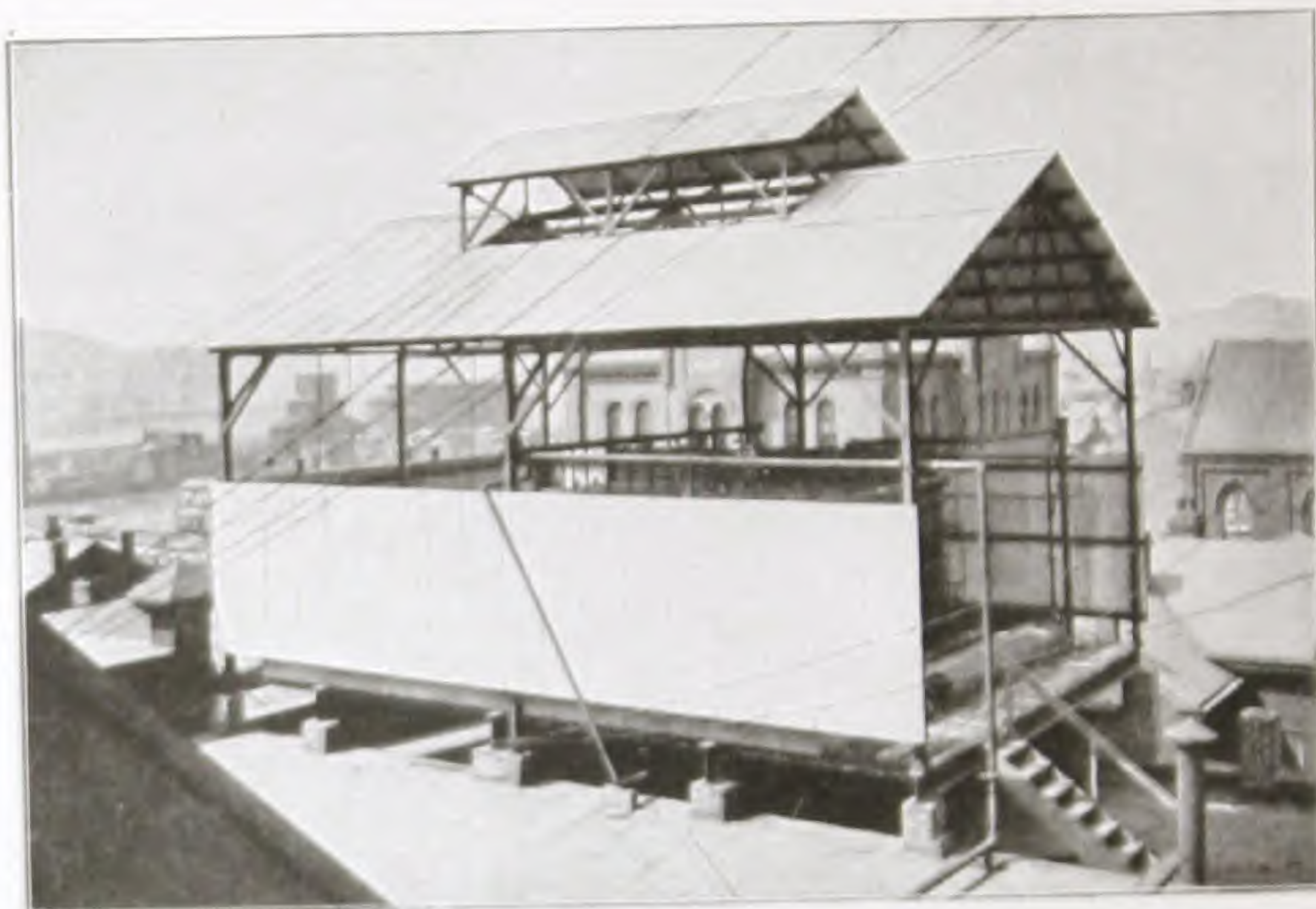


Foundry Building, Pettibone Mulliken Co., Chicago, Ill.
Roofed with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing.

cases more than pay for the additional first cost in the purchase of Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing.

Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing is an admirable material for the construction of small buildings of a portable or semi-portable nature, such as garages, fireproof oil-houses, tank shelters, bridge tenders' houses, housings of runways, etc. Write us for sketches and suggestions.

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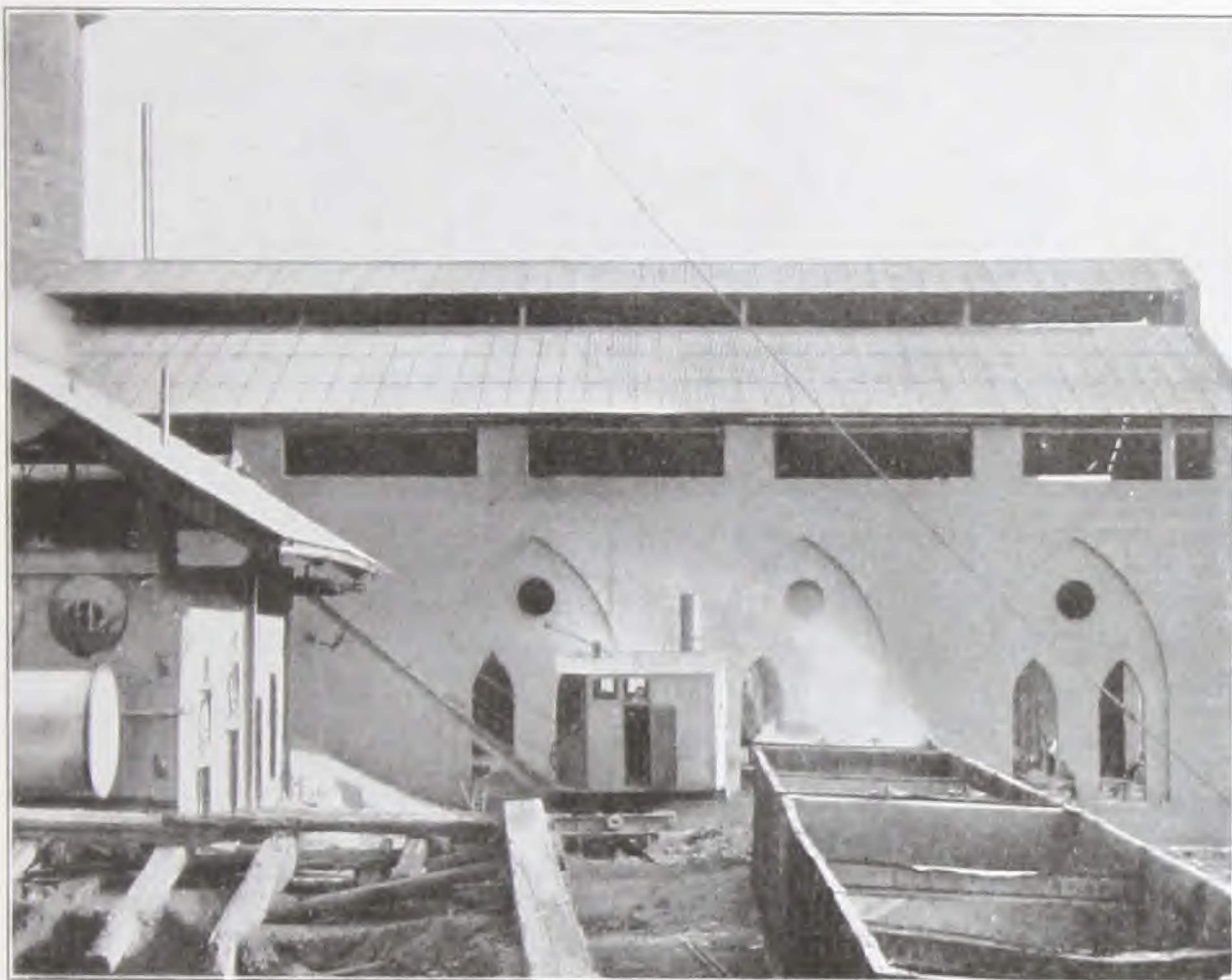


Condenser House of the Pittsburgh Brewing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Roofed and Sheathed with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing



Fireproof Oil House, Harrison Rolling Mills, Harrisburg, Pa.
Roofed and Sheathed with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing

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Blast Furnaces, Central Iron and Steel Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Roofed with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing

Central Iron & Steel Company

PIG IRON, STEEL AND IRON PLATES AND SHEETS

EDW. BAILEY, Pres't
JAS. D. BAILEY, Treas. & Gen'l Mgr
S. B. BOUDS, Secy
G. R. BENTLEY, Gen'l Supt
F. J. HALL, Sales Agent
F. R. SMITH, Purchasing Agent

Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:-

The corrugated asbestos you furnished for our No. 2 Cast House roof five (5) years ago has been satisfactory in every respect.

It has outworn three (3) corrugated iron roofs on our No. 1 Cast House, and is in good condition now.

Yours very truly,

RVD

CENTRAL IRON & STEEL CO.

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Applying Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing to Roof
Steel Construction. Purlins 30 inches apart

**POINTS ON
APPLICATION**

With reference to the application of Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing there is little to add beyond the general statement that it is applied in practically the same manner as corrugated iron or steel, and the same type of mechanics that usually handle the application of the latter, viz., sheet metal workers, will be found the best and most economical in the long run for large installations of Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing. Their wage is somewhat higher than that paid the ordinary roofer, but this additional wage cost is well warranted.

As in applying corrugated iron, the men should work in pairs—a "riveter" and a "bucker-up" with sometimes an apprentice boy for an assistant.

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Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing Applied on Wood Construction



Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing Applied on Steel Construction

COST

The cost of applying Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing will, of course, vary with the type of construction to be handled. If there is much scaffolding to be done, this will have its relative effect upon the average cost "per square" (100 square feet finished), but in general it will run somewhat lower than corrugated iron, being much easier to cut, fit and handle, and the corrugations fitting together smooth and tight with a variation of hardly $1/16$ of an inch. We have records of the cost of application ranging ordinarily from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per square, the average being somewhere between these two figures. This cost, of course, depends mainly upon local conditions.

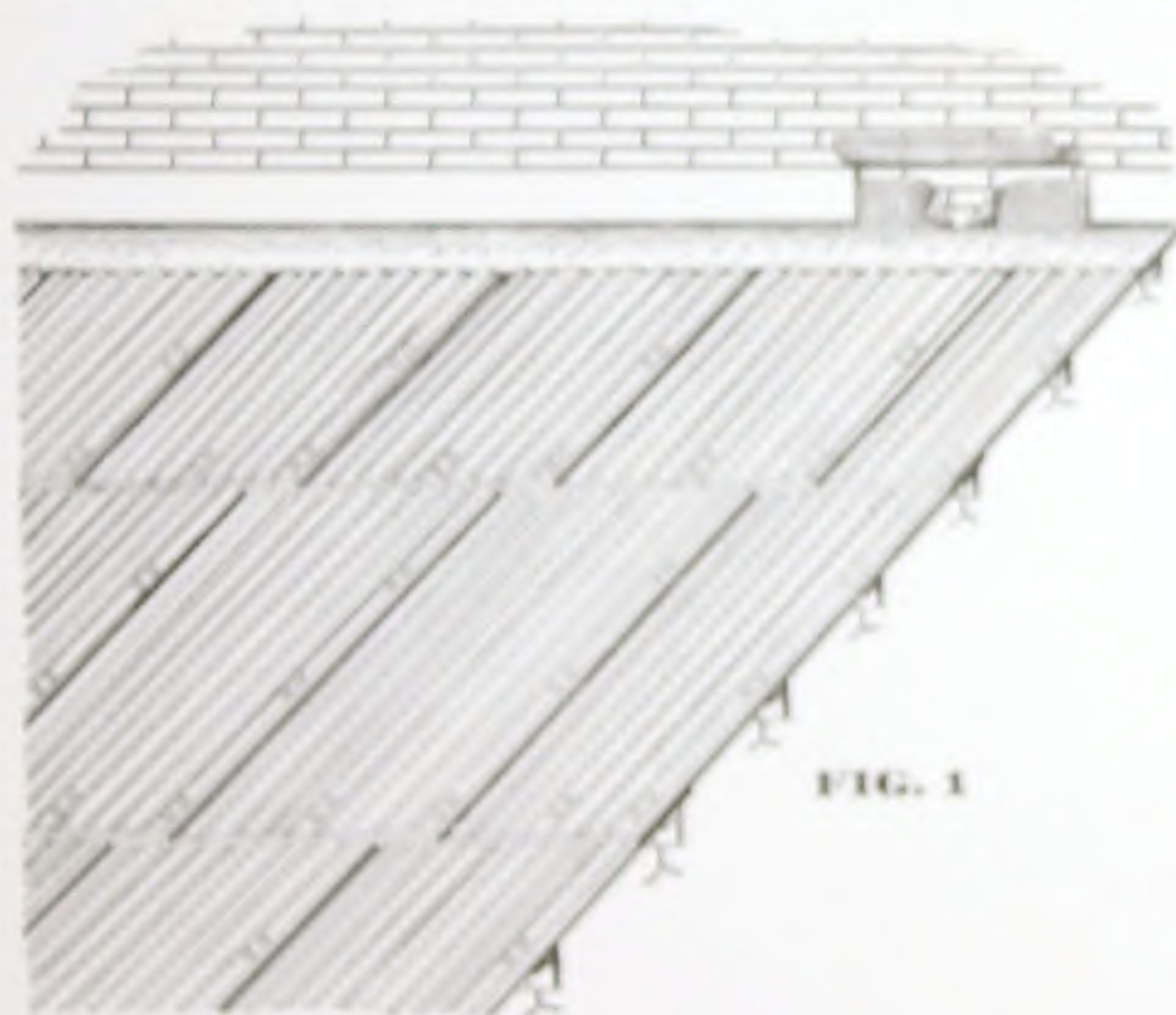
**ROOF
STRUCTURE**

The first point to be looked after, where Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing is to be employed, is the proper arrangement of the superstructure, purlins, etc., for its reception. The material itself will weigh about three pounds to the square foot, which compares with about a 14 or 15 gauge corrugated sheet iron and steel. The roof which it is proposed to cover with the Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing should have not less than one-quarter pitch or six inches rise to the foot. The purlins for its reception should not be spaced more than 30 to 36 inches from center to center.

For roofing purposes the Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing should be given not less than six inches end lap and two corrugations side lap, while for use as siding, one corrugation side lap and not less than four inches end lap will suffice. Of course, in the case of siding, the girts or supports can be spaced much further apart than on the roof,

although in all cases the sheet should have at least one or two intermediate supports between end laps.

The sheets should be "staggered" in laying one course above the other, but instead of "staggering" so that the laps of the successive courses occur in the center of the sheet, we would suggest that they occur *two corrugations* from the lap of the course below, as shown by Fig. 1,

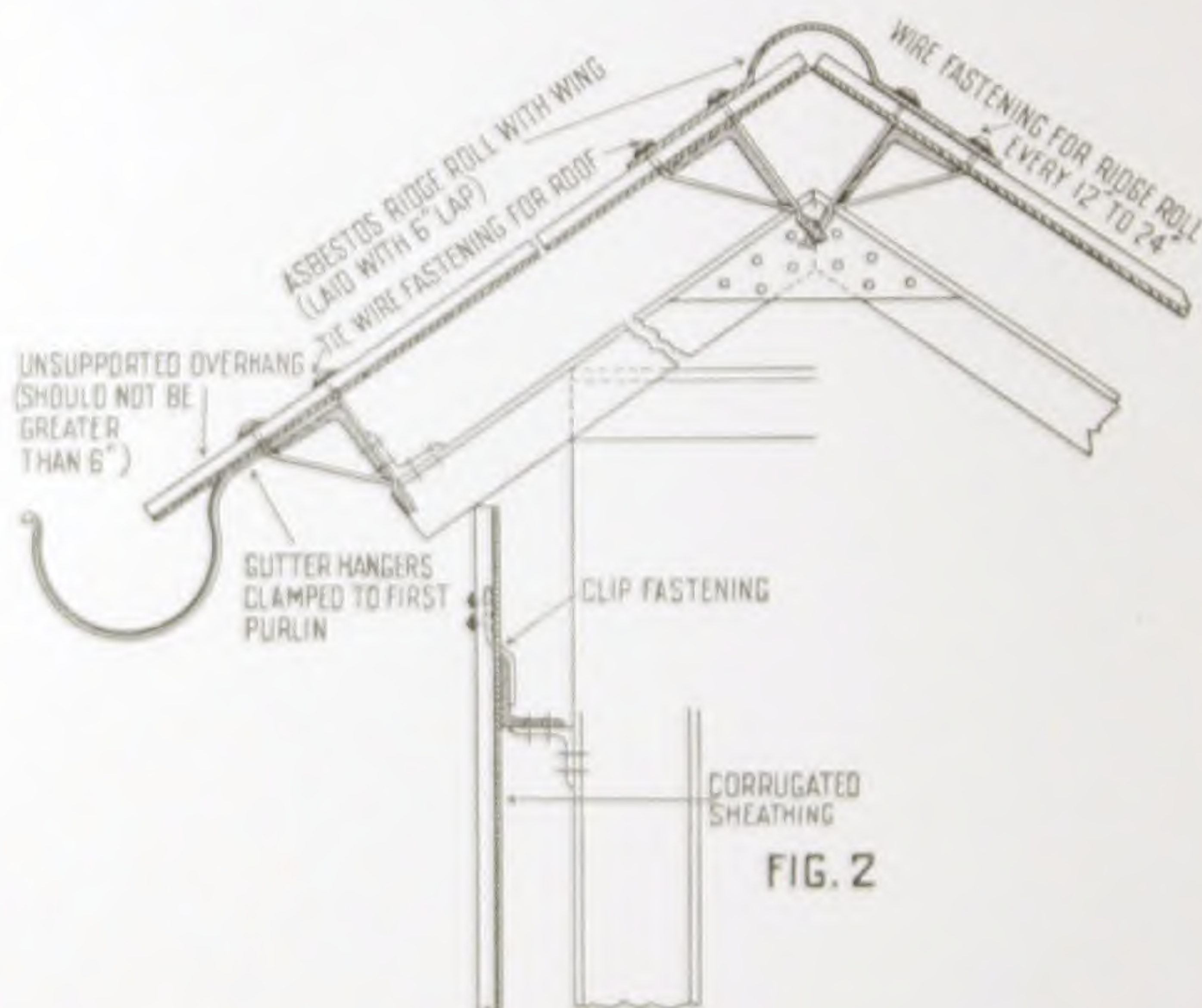


thus obviating the gap which will otherwise occur at the end laps of the sheets.

The first sheet in the second course will be cut down two corrugations, or five inches in width, so that its lapped portion will abut the second sheet in the first course. The first sheet in the third course, to preserve the same arrangement, will have its width reduced four corrugations, or ten inches, and so on up the roof.

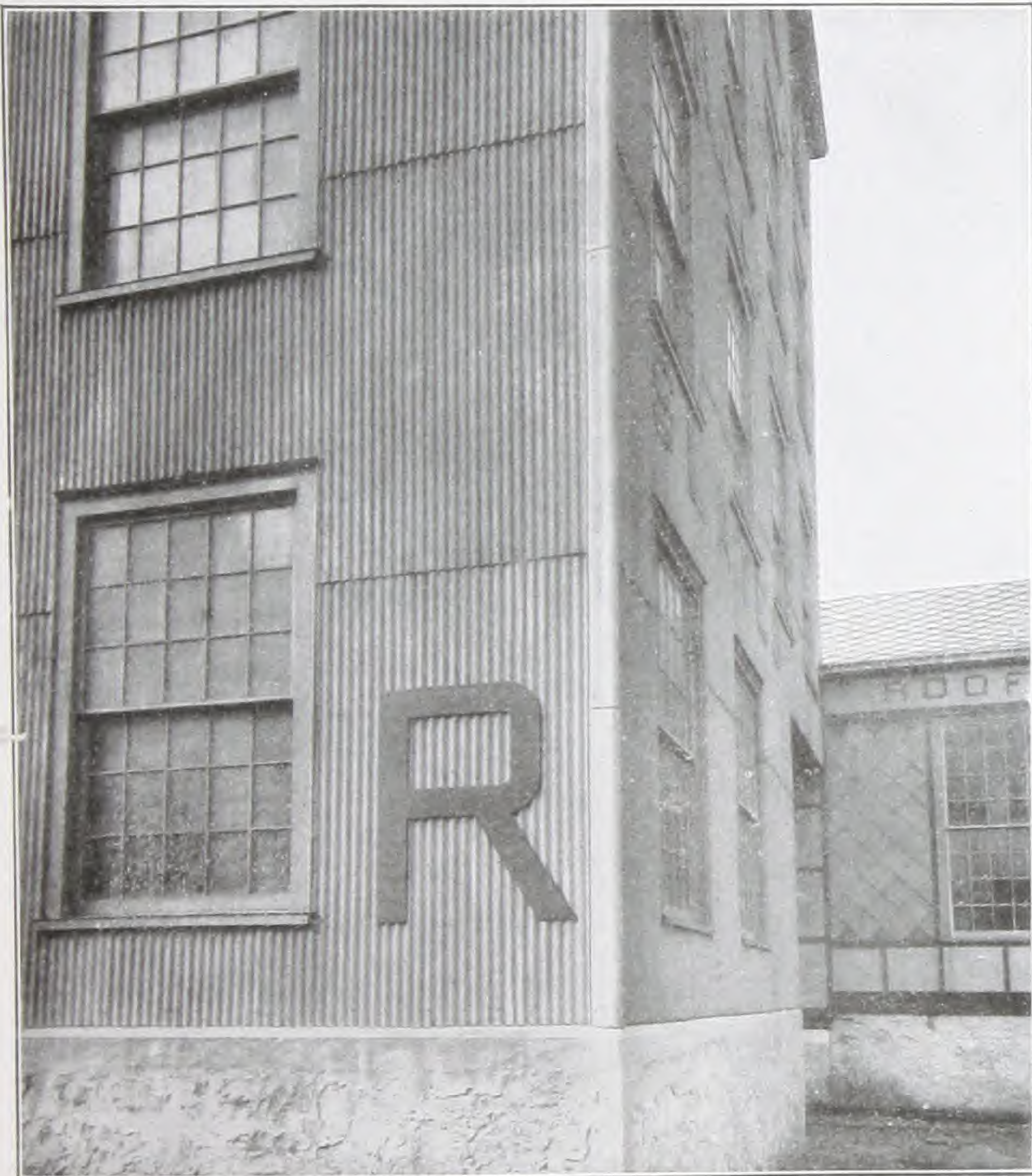
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The material should not be given more than six inches unsupported overhang at the eaves, and if a greater overhang is desired a suitable bracket or other means of support must be furnished. If possible the truss should be so designed that the rake member is allowed to over-



hang the bottom chord member (as shown by the above sketch, Fig. 2), so that the purlins can be continued right down to the eave line, thus affording ample overhang without leaving the ends of the sheets unsupported and in danger of breaking off under heavy snow and ice loads. If the truss is arranged as illustrated above and the purlins run down to the end, the sheets need only be given enough overhang to permit the water to drain properly into the gutter, or if no gutters are used just enough to run the drippings free from the ironwork.

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Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing applied as a Sheathing cut to fit the framing around a window.

The letter "R" is cut from a slate-colored sheet of flat Asbestos Sheathing and is indestructible under all weather conditions.

Asbestos Ridge Roll used for finishing the corners of buildings on the sides of which the Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing has been applied (Fig. 3).



FIG. 3.

FASTENINGS There are several good methods of fastening Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing to steel construction which follow the same general principles that good roofing practice has standardized for other types of corrugated sheet roofing. Our experience with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing has taught us that the independent tie-wire fasteners for steel-frame construction give the best satisfaction. This scheme commends itself principally from the fact that the sheets are not rigidly fastened to the superstructure, and a certain amount of freedom for the contraction and expansion of the steel framework is allowed.

The fastening consists of two independent tie wires with a convex lead head, passing through the sheets at their laps, encircling the purlins, and clinched at the bottom.

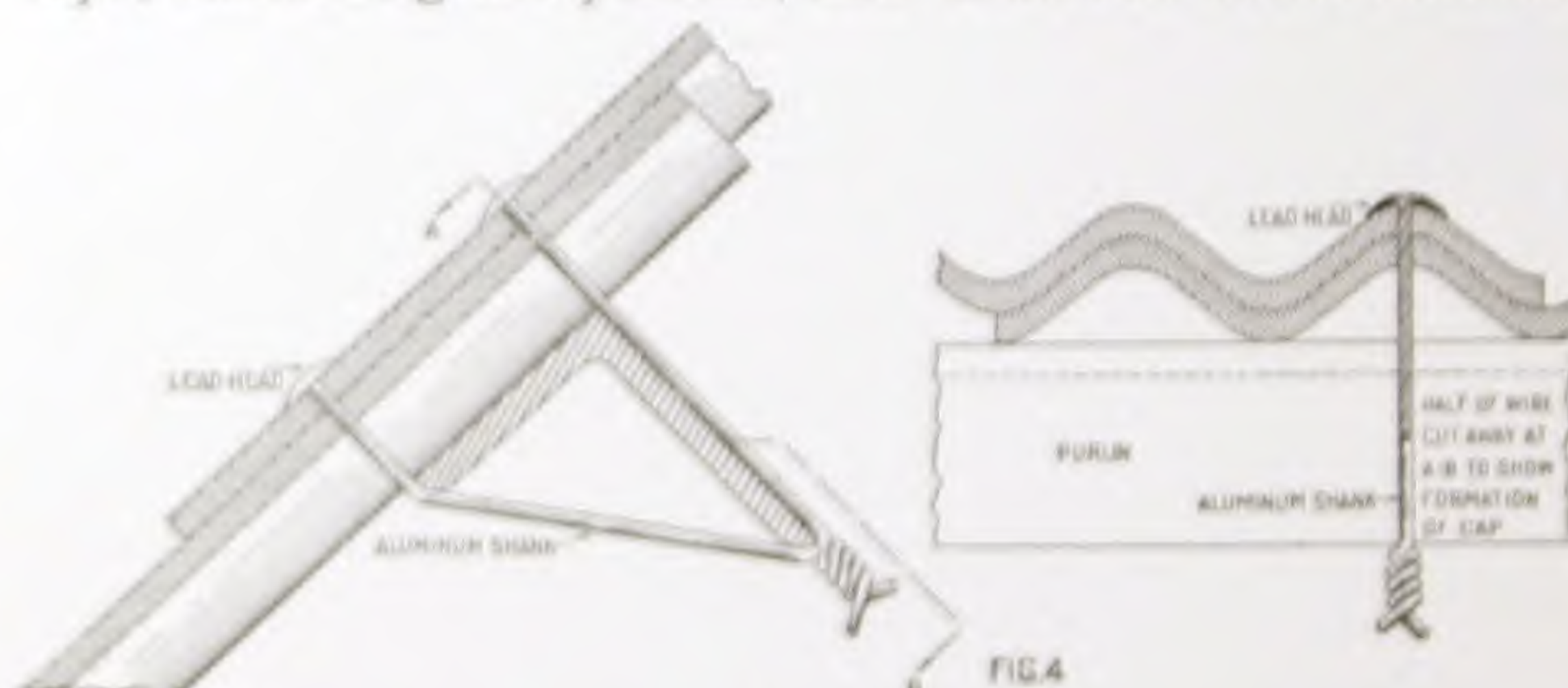


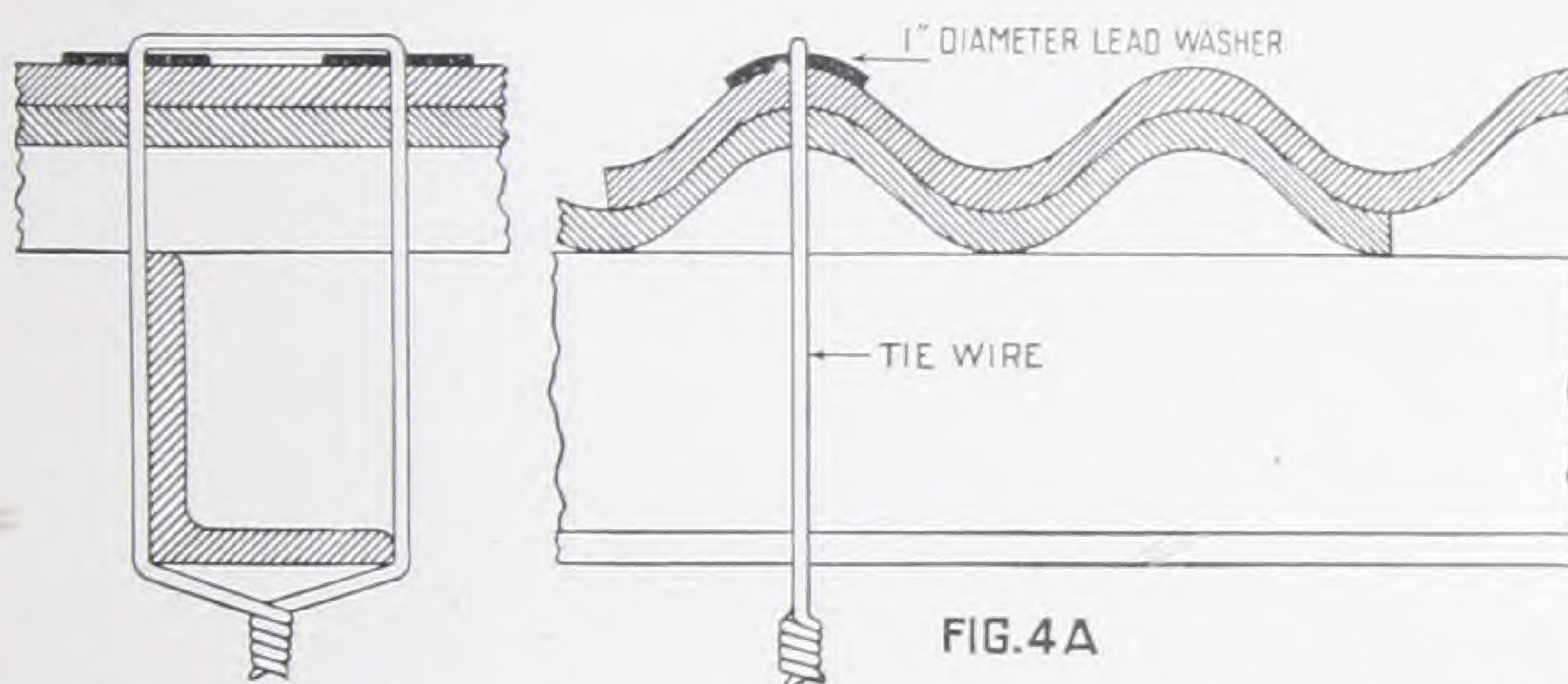
FIG. 4

We have recommended the No. 8 Aluminum Wire instead of copper or iron wire in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing, although engineers can, of course, use their option in specifying whatever kind of wire they wish used.

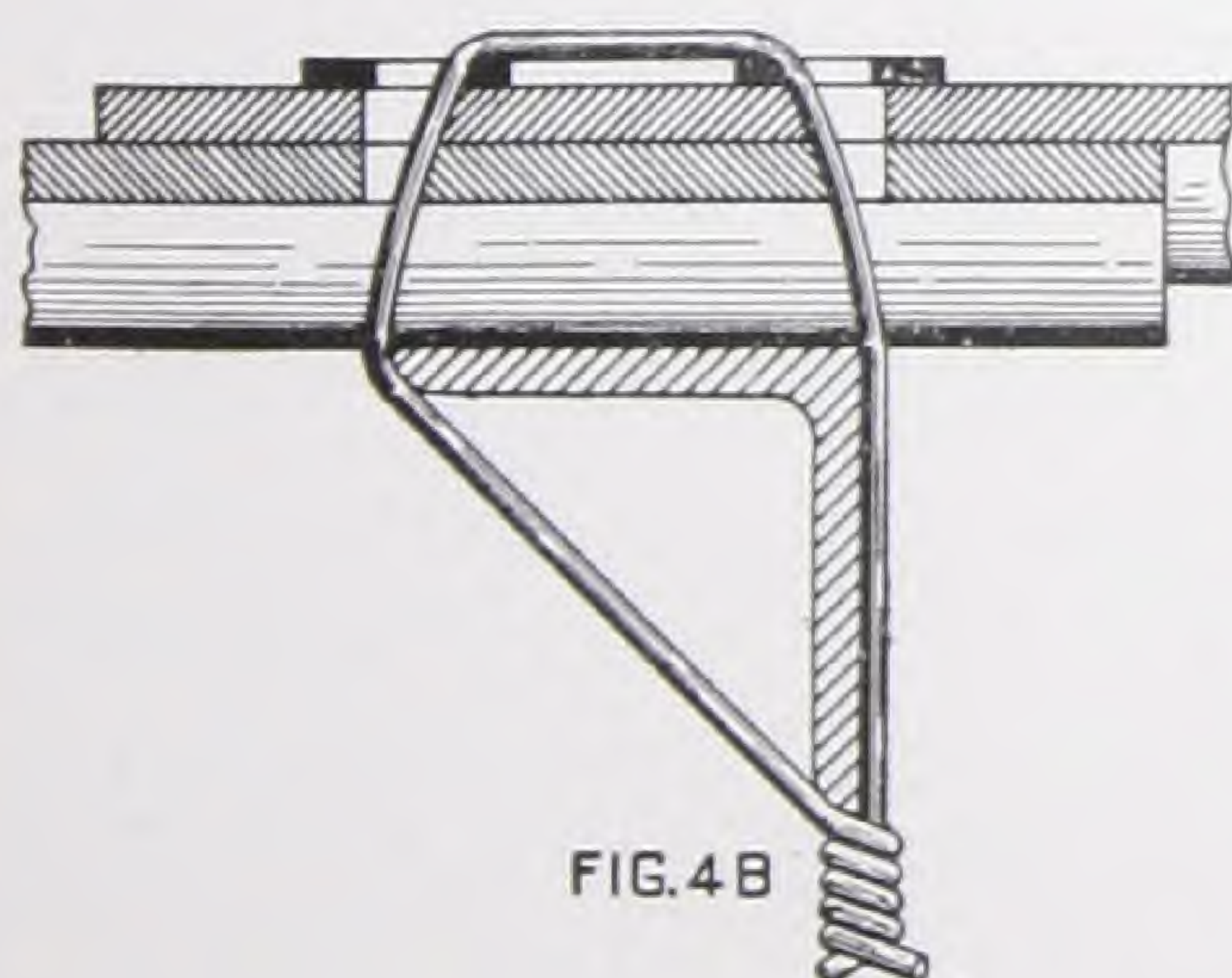
For the convenience of our customers we carry the independent tie-wire fasteners in stock made from No. 8 gauge aluminum wire, but we do not carry them made

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from iron or copper wire, although we can supply the one-inch diameter lead washers used in connection with the ordinary tie-wire fastening. If a copper or iron tie-wire fastening is specified, the loop of wire is simply passed through the sheets at their lap and clinched at the bottom of the purlin, the two incisions in the sheet being protected by one-inch diameter lead washers as shown by Fig. 4-A.



Of course this latter scheme is not considered as good a fastening as the independent tie-wire, as the constant shifting of the sheets has a tendency to saw the holes larger and larger. See Fig. 4-B.



We have thoroughly tested out the aluminum wire for fastening purposes and can recommend it except where there is a predominance of a very strong saline atmosphere, as, for instance, in tropical countries adjacent to or entirely surrounded by the sea,

under which conditions copper should be specified instead, as aluminum is disintegrated by the chemical action of the sodic salt present in the salt-laden atmosphere.

In using either the independent aluminum wire fastenings or the copper or iron wire band fastenings with the lead washers, the mechanic should be cautioned against drilling the holes for the wires too large, and *never* in the valley of the corrugation. They should in all cases be drilled in the hips or ridges of the corrugation and be barely large enough to work the wire through. Again, the holes should not be any further apart than the width of the upper flange of the purlin, so that there will be no chance of the shifting of the sheets producing a sawing motion in conjunction with the wire fastening, thus tending to enlarge the holes. It is also well to daub a little white lead on each fastening as applied, and even paint around the head after the wires have been drawn down.

Where the material is applied as siding we do not recommend the universal use of the tie-wire fastening, as the weight of the material in conjunction with the expansion and contraction of the steel framework may cause the wires to pull through the sheets. Under such conditions a clip method of fastening (Fig. 5) can be used, of course varying such a fastening at certain points where, in the judgment of the constructing engineer, a tie-wire or a band fastening would work to better advantage. When a more or less rigid fastening of this kind is used, even though the clip is not bolted or fastened to the girt or purlin but simply hooked over, care should be taken to make it loose enough to allow for slight shifting.



FIG. 5

FLASHINGS, ETC.

Where the sheets abut against a brick wall, and where they are worked around window and door openings and other details of construction, there are no specific instructions that could be given to cover general cases; each proposition must be handled in a different manner and must be taken care of by the skill and ingenuity of the engineer and the mechanics carrying out his ideas.



FIG. 6



FIG. 7

The accompanying cuts (Figs. 6 and 7 and Fig. 8 on page 16) show alternate methods of flashing on abutting brick or masonry walls, where the sheets can either be carried right into the masonry and cemented thereto or a regular sheet lead or copper flashing used.

flashing used.

Fig. 8.—Detail of saw-tooth construction showing one way that the matter of flashings can be satisfactorily handled. Note the sheet copper flashing at the peak of each saw-tooth section and also the method of treatment at the valleys.



FIG. 8

Fig. 9. shows one way in which the flashing of a lantern louver can be handled by a flexible metal flashing run

in under the face of the louver and fastened to the sill member on the inside of the window. The flashings should be of sufficient

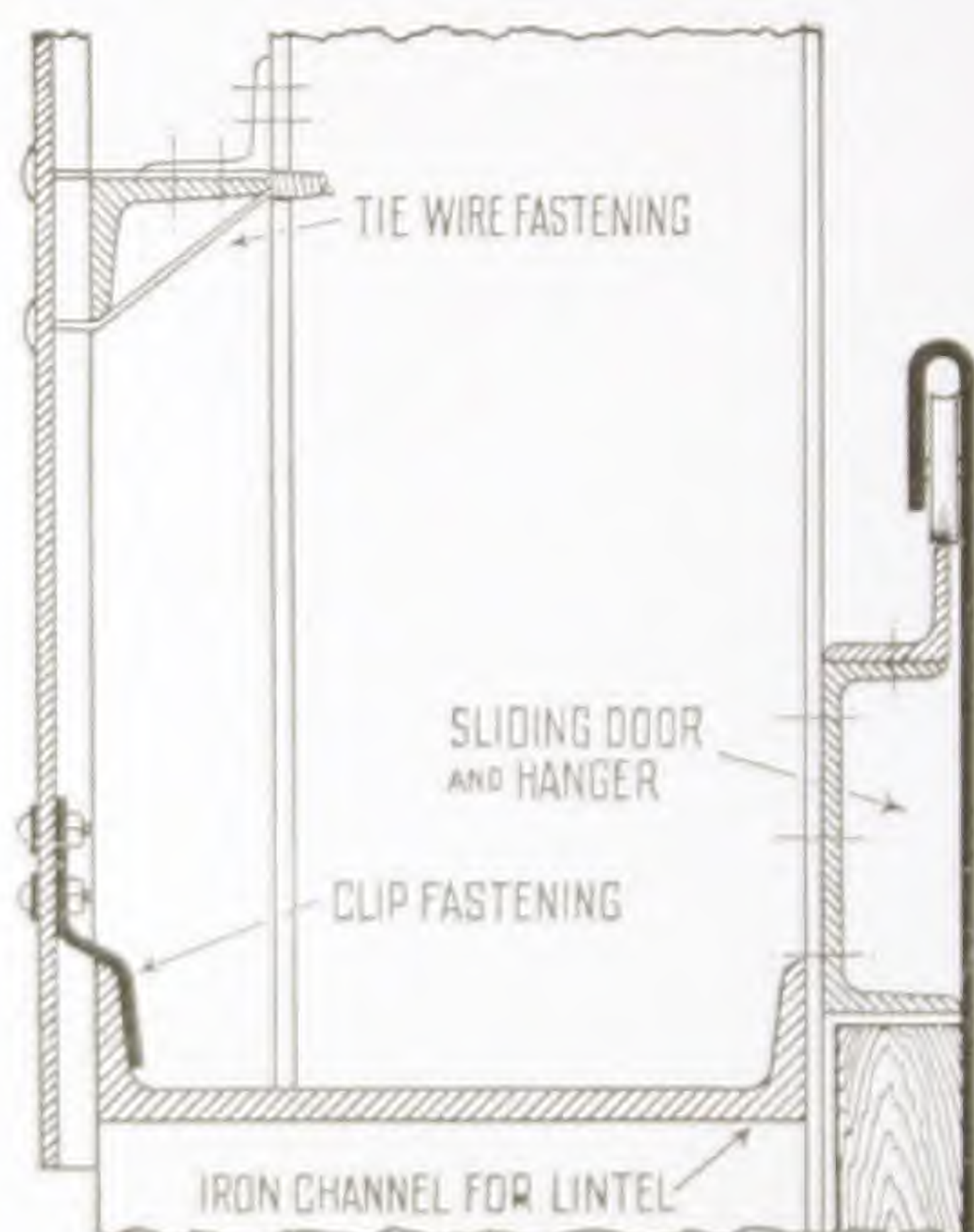


FIG. 10

width to permit its running down and clearing the top line of fastening by about three inches, the sheet fastening providing its attachment to the sheets. It is always well to work in

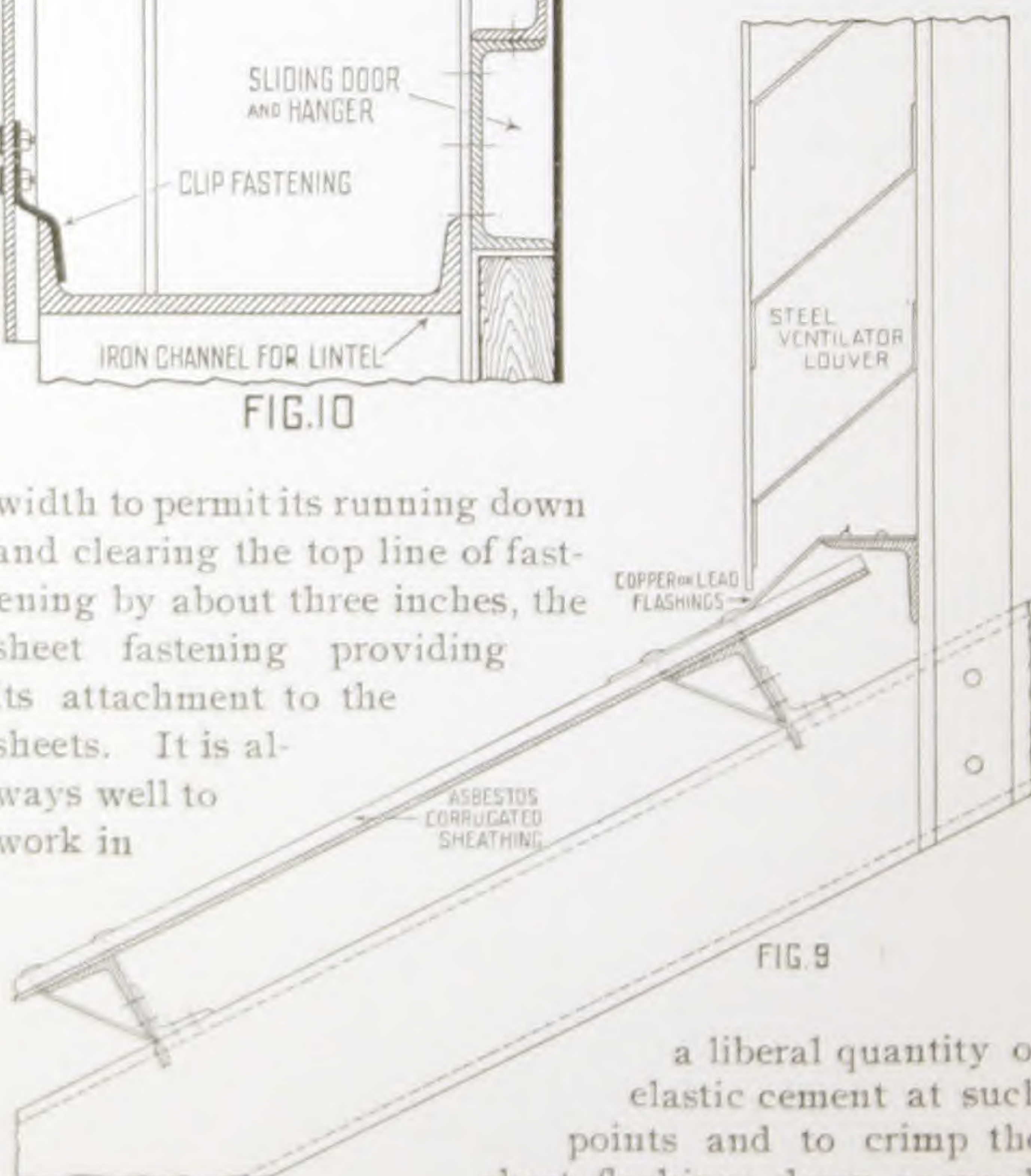
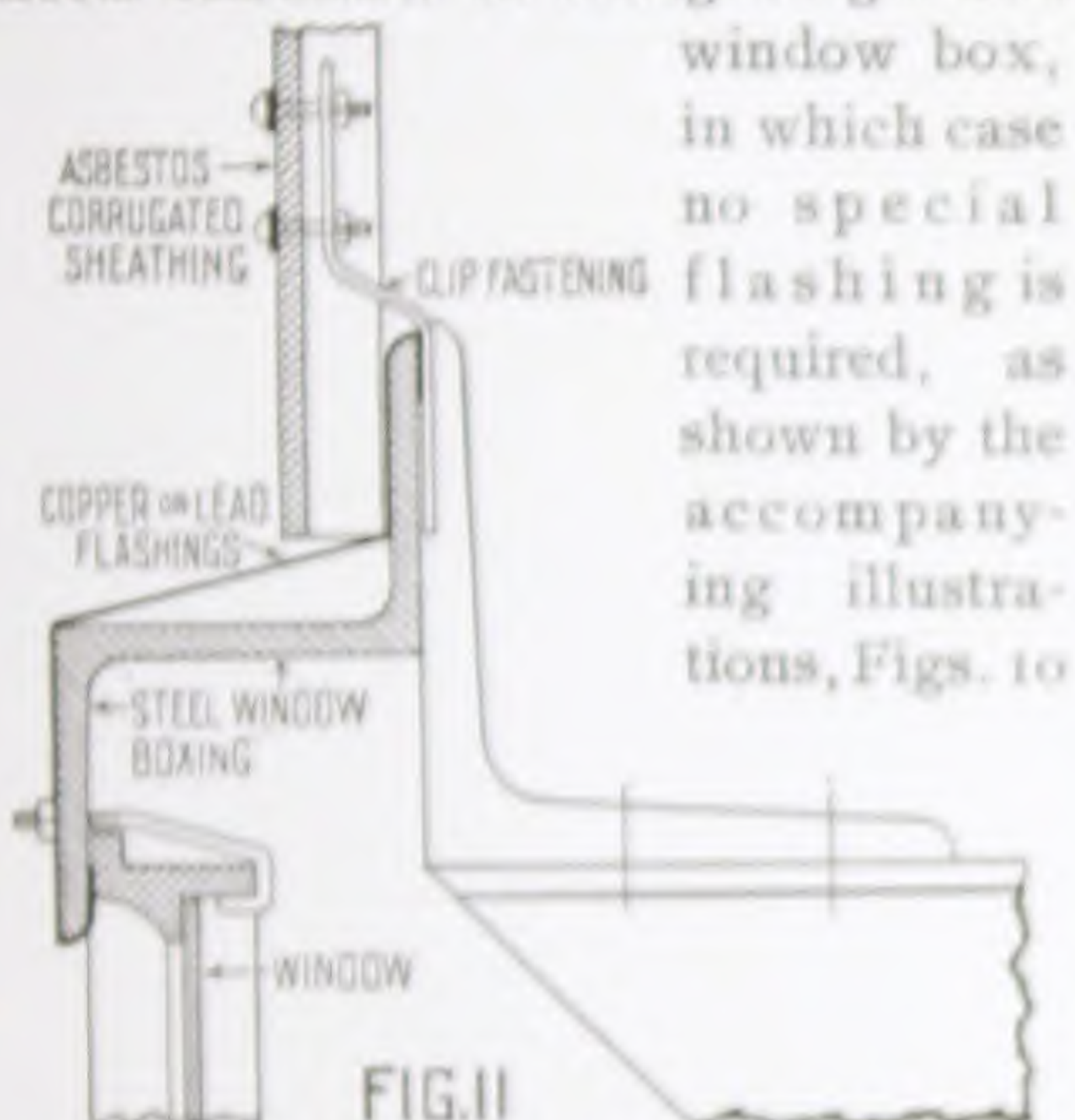


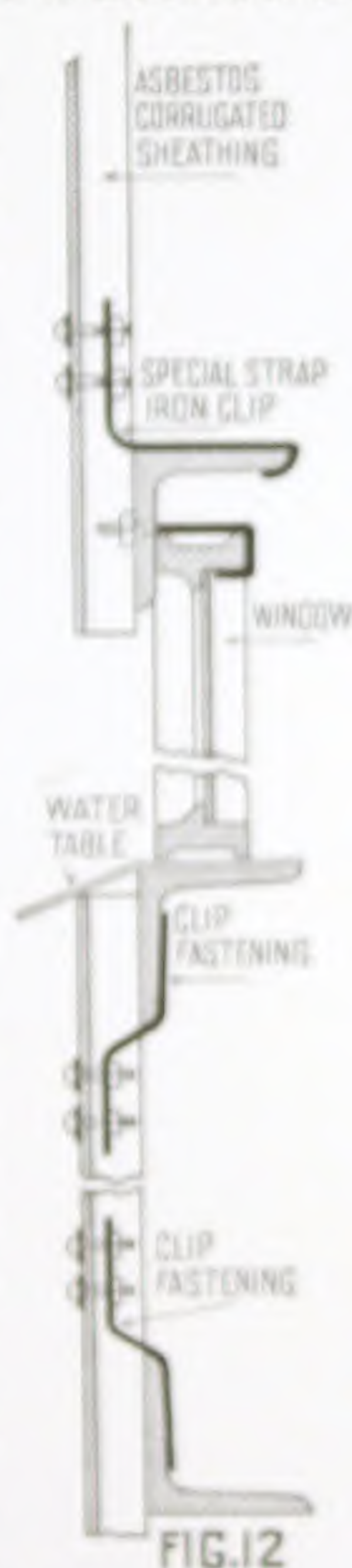
FIG. 9

a liberal quantity of elastic cement at such points and to crimp the sheet flashings down as much as possible to conform to the sheet corrugations.

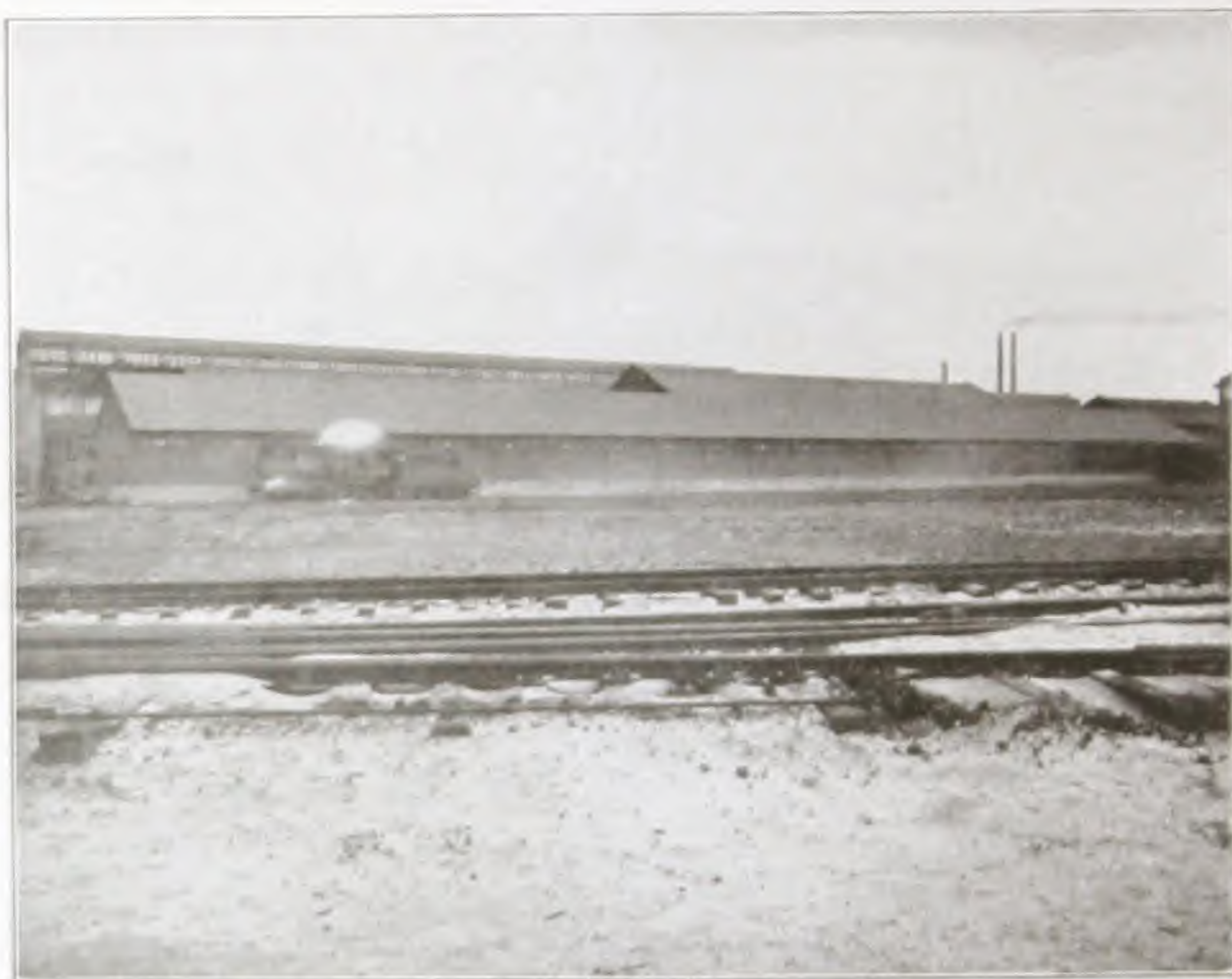
In working around window and door openings the sheets can either be brought right down to the face of the



and 12, or they can be brought up flush to the sash construction and flashed with metal as shown by Fig. 11. Again the window box may be constructed so the sheets may fit into the woodwork or ironwork, as the case may be; in other words, the box would be framed around the edge of the sheets. It is here that Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing has a marked advantage over corrugated iron, as it can be readily cut with a hack saw or ordinary carpenter's rip saw to fit around any detail of construction, and the corrugations fit evenly one in the other, making an even, tight joint not always obtainable with corrugated iron, the corrugations of which will often flatten out and buckle, rendering it difficult to obtain a tight, even union of sheets, without riveting the laps at frequent intervals.



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United States Steel Corporation
Indiana Steel Company's Plant, Gary, Ind.
Covered with Reinforced Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing.

**EXPANSION
JOINTS**

Where the sheets of Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing are applied to steel frame construction over large areas, particularly where there are long runs, expansion joints must be provided. This is particularly the case where the side laps of the sheets are rigidly bolted together with aluminum rivets or small stove bolts. This method is used not only with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing but with corrugated iron as a provision against the "creeping" (contraction and expansion) of the steel superstructure. If this is not done where corrugated iron is used, it will flatten or buckle, and while this condition may at first not be discernible, the roof will very often leak at this point in a short time. With the Asbestos

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Corrugated Sheathing, which cannot flatten out or buckle, a crack in the sheets will very naturally occur. This expansion joint may be of any type that the engineer may think best, either in the nature of a sheet lead joint or may be taken care of by simply putting in an extra sheet all the way down the roof with four or five corrugations extra lap loosely fastened with tie wires without bolting. The contraction and expansion of the steelwork on any building of size produces a stress or strain of considerable magnitude and one which no material can withstand if it is rigidly fastened to the members or fastened sheet to sheet. Expansion joints *must* therefore be used.

PRICE PER SQUARE FOOT F.O.B. WORKS

Asbestos Corrugated Sheathings, Newport Gray Color.....	15c.
Hip or Ridge Roll, Newport Gray only, 2½" radius, 4" wing or apron, in lengths of 4' and 8', for use in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing.....	15c. per lineal foot
Same with 6" wing.....	18c. " " "
Ridge Roll, without wing, for finishing corners (see page 13) supplied in 16", 42" and 96" lengths, 2½" radius, ⅛" thick.....	10c. per lineal foot
Winged Ridge Roll is carried in various pitches which should be specified on the order.	
Boxing additional on small shipments of ridge roll.	

SUNDRIES

Aluminum Wire Fasteners, made of No. 8 gauge wire with convex lead head,	
8½" per hundred \$.80	12" per hundred \$1.00
10" " " .90	14" " " 1.10
Lead Washers, 1" diameter, flat, for use with tie-wire fastenings, per thousand.....	\$2.00
Lead Washers, cup-shape, for use with nails for wooden purlins or sheathing (264 to the pound) per pound.....	.20
Aluminum Rivets for riveting side laps in between purlin fastenings,	
3/16" diameter x ¾" long (375 to the pound) per pound	\$1.00
3/16" " x 1" " (330 " " ")	" " 1.00
3/16" " x 1¼" " (260 " " ")	" " 1.00
Aluminum Washers for above (400 " " ")	" " 1.00

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The aluminum rivets are generally employed where it is found desirable to fasten the laps of the sheets together in between the purlin fastenings, in which case, if the engineer desires, a small stove bolt can be used in place of the aluminum rivets; in fact, we think bolting the sheets together will be found more desirable and more easily accomplished than riveting. Any small stove bolt obtainable in the open market will be suitable for the purpose.

The Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing must be crated in small quantities and charges will be made for same, the following being the average schedule for the size, weight and cost of these crates:

ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

Packed in Crates

Number Sheets per Crate	Size of Sheets	Approximate Cost of Crate
24	27 1/2" x 48" x 3/16"	\$.80
20	27 1/2" x 60" x 3/16"	.85
16	27 1/2" x 72" x 3/16"	.80
14	27 1/2" x 84" x 3/16"	.80
12	27 1/2" x 96" x 3/16"	.90
10	27 1/2" x 108" x 3/16"	1.00
10	27 1/2" x 120" x 3/16"	1.10

Where the shipment is of considerable size (from eight to ten thousand pounds or more) we can send the car directly through without transfer, and in this case it is not necessary to crate the material; we can simply brace it in the car, making a nominal charge for bracing of about \$5.00 for the entire shipment. If the quantity totals a carload we brace it in the car, but make no charge to the purchaser for the cost of bracing. Otherwise a charge will be made for casing.

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Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing

Actual square foot area for various stock size sheets, based on a factor of 2.2916 square feet per lineal foot of material:

1 sheet	4 ft.	.....	9.1666 sq. ft.
1 "	5 "	.....	11.4583 "
1 "	6 "	.....	13.7500 "
1 "	7 "	.....	16.0416 "
1 "	8 "	.....	18.3333 "
1 "	9 "	.....	20.6249 "
1 "	10 "	.....	22.9166 "

Asbestos Building Lumber

For wainscoting depots, waiting rooms, toilet-rooms, kitchens, laundries, halls, etc. Applied either upon studding or sheathing. Neater, cleaner, more attractive, more satisfactory in every way, than either wood or sheet metal construction.

Requires No Paint Can be Scrubbed Does not Crack
Vermin-Proof Fireproof
Easily, Quickly and Cheaply Applied

Standard sizes of sheets, 42 in. x 48 in. and 42 in. x 96 in.;
 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Color, Newport Gray.

Price Per Square Foot, F. O. B. Factory

$\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.....	10c. sq. ft.	Approx. Wt. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. sq. ft.
$\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick.....	15c. sq. ft.	Approx. Wt. 2 lbs. sq. ft.
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.....	20c. sq. ft.	Approx. Wt. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. sq. ft.
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick.....	30c. sq. ft.	Approx. Wt. 4 lbs. sq. ft.
$\frac{7}{16}$ inch thick.....	35c. sq. ft.	Approx. Wt. $4\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. sq. ft.
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.....	40c. sq. ft.	Approx. Wt. $5\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. sq. ft.
$\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick.....	50c. sq. ft.	Approx. Wt. $6\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. sq. ft.

Prices subject to liberal discount, which will be furnished on application.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles

Manufactured for the

Keasbey & Mattison Company

Factors

Ambler, Penna.

Information and Quotations furnished on request

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Asbestos "Century" Shingles

Require No Paint Last Forever Light in Weight
FIREPROOF

Colors—Newport Gray, Indian Red, Blue-Black and Red Veneer

Asbestos "Century" Shingles have been used on more than 30,000 buildings. Equally well adapted for the comparatively inexpensive dwelling or the pretentious country estate, these shingles have been extensively used by many Departments of the United States Government, several State governments, most of the larger corporations, and by thousands of individual contractors and owners. They may be successfully applied to the sides of a building as well as the roof, thus doing away with the need for painting.

Just write us for booklet on "Roofing." It contains a lot of valuable information. Free for the asking.



Illustration showing the practical application of Asbestos "Century" Shingles (No. 3) on the roof, and Asbestos Building Lumber for siding, producing the popular and attractive Half Timber Effect. Applied either directly to the studs or upon full wood sheathing. No metal lath required; no danger of hair cracks; fire, frost and vermin proof. Large sheets reduce the labor of application. Far superior to the usual plaster coat.



Illustrating the "French" or diagonal method of application, using the Nos. 3, 8 or 13 shingle with the proper starters.



Illustrating the American or straight-laid method of application, using the Nos. 10, 14 or 18 shingle.



Illustrating the "honeycomb" effect ("French" method of application), using square-cut oyster shingle Nos. 63, 66 or 67 with the proper starters.



AMBLER ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

Made under Hatschek's revised United States Letters Patent
No. 11,894, Jan. 15, 1907

A Corrugated Sheet Concrete for Roofing purposes, composed of
Hydraulic Cement and Asbestos Fibre



NO REPAIRS LASTS FOREVER
NEVER REQUIRES PAINT
NOT AFFECTED BY WEATHER CONDITIONS

 FIREPROOF 

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY

FACTORS

AMBLER - - PENNA.